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"God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are ready to guard and defend it."—Daniel Webster

Nevada City Nugget

COVERS RICHEST GOLD AREA IN CALIFORNIA

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WHAT NOW?

By ROY G. OWENS
Engineer-Economist

FULL EMPLOYMENT VIOLATES GOOD SENSE

Dollars talk. Sometimes they lisp. Sometimes they scream. They are often moody. And sometimes they get into politics. On the other hand, politics sometimes gets into dollars. When the urge is to please taxpayers—that is when dollars are comfortable in pilities. When the urge is to supply every constituent with a job—that is when politics gets into dollars—and maybe over its depth.

Keeping down government expense in order to please dollars by reducing taxes is, by many, considered the highest form of political morality and this form of political righteousness tickles dollars no end.

But too many citizens unemployed, restless and chanting "we want jobs" are not easily persuaded that tax cutting—political moraiity—sawdust trails lead to salvation. Observe their vote. When unemployment threatens—dollars shudder with fear that unmoral taxes are going up instead of down—that political morals are going down instead of up.

It is fear that grips and gripes—yet all sides know in their hearts that robbing Peter to pay Paul is immoral. All sides also know in their hearts the immorality of a condition that leaves masses of people without means of livelihood.

Taxes are immoral whether they are assessed and collected in the effort to support great masses of people in unemployment, or whether they are assessed and collected in the effort to pay for jobs for unemployed people by creating public jobs merely for the sake of full employment.

The very idea that all people must at all times be doing time on some job whether their services are needed or not, is itself immoral and unsupportable in logic—even supposing the money to employ them were freely contributed by taxpayers instead of being collected under compulsion.

The morality of jobs for all comes abruptly to a halt at the point where everything that all the people want in the way of goods and services can be produced in less time and with less than the full time work of everyone.

Work is moral only in so far as work is necessary to produce needed things.

The production and distribution of all needed things to all people concerned is a proper objective whether under social or prviate auspices. Full employment—that ugly phrase that means every man with a row to hoe—is without validity as a proper social objective.

It violates good sense. It especially violates the inborn nature of the people of a nation who have learned to hoe so many of their rows by shifting the work harness to steam and electric engines.

We err with our use of the word 'unemployment." The word for it is leisure. We err in proposing taxes as a way—either to support leisure or to cure leisure by filling in the unemployed time with unnecessary work.

The way to supply the wants of both the millions of actually needed workers and also the wants of the one or twenty million unneeded unemployed or at leisure people, is to be found in the phrase goods distribution, but not in the phrase dollar taxation.

Let dollars be made to reflect the nature of produced goods and the nature of a constant flow of goods from the production line into consumption and thence into the scrap heap for reconvesion and re-use.

Then let dollars talk—but do not make them scream. Thus will the backers of Jesse Jones and also the backers of Henry Wallace be able to discontinue their restless nights and their tiresome dialogue.

SERVICE MEN'S WIVES ARE GUESTS

Wives of service men living in this community were special guests at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Nevada City Civic Club. A series of moving pictures were shown and refreshments were served. The meeting was held in the auditorium of the Elementary School.

WHAT TO DO WITH CALIFORNIA'S NEW POPULATION

It was inevitable that the far west with its unlimited natural resources should become industrialized. Lacking was the rare combination of outlets, leadership and a tremendous reservoir of skilled hands and technical minds needed to hasten the process. Suddenly war brought about the phenomenon, so that today California is riding the high tide of an unprecedented industrial development. Things look good.

But this is war production and consequently there are for many, serious doubts about the future. Sooner or later there comes a discussion of reconversion with all the unknown factors that the word implies. In the face of intense competition these people want to know what will carry us over that lull when industries are trying to make radical adjustments to peace time operations. Some bird in the hand facts bounded by dollars and cents would be helpful.

Naturally, absolute answers are out, but as time goes on partial ones appear. Not the least important of these answers is found in the results of a recent over all survey made of the orders now on file for post war public construction. There is in this specific field of construction alone, covering practically every town in California, and in the far west, an amazing backloog of orders totaling well over four billion dollars.

Plans are completed or definitely under way, according to Western Construction News, for work on the roads, streets, bridges, water works, sewers and public buildings at the cost of over 600,000,000 dollars. Since Pearl Harbor there has been no new construction and lack of maintenance has intensified depreciation.

Then, there are the plans of the Bureau of Reclamation with 236 major projects at the estimated cost of $2,952,393,000. While the cost of earthwork, dams, also definitely planned, will total $559,236,000.

The far western area can count on these hard cash facts during the transition period.

Four billion dollars worth of public construction is a lot of work, especially when compared with that in pre-war which throughout the west averaged 700,000,000 dollars each year.

The above does not include the unestimated but much greater amount to be spent in post war private construction of new buildings, homes and universal repairs.

Surveys have determined that over one half of the inmigrant workers intend to remain in this region and a large number of military personnel are also interested in locating permanently. From 1940 to 1943 the population in the west increased by 12 per cent in contrast with a 3 per cent decline for the country as a whole, and there are logical indications that there will be a fifteen million population west of the Rockies after the war, giving the west 14 per cent of the entire United States instead of 8.6 per cent as in 1940.

These people have money—not a small amount of it either—and are waiting to use it. Contray to a somewhat common notion the majority of war workers are not spendthrifts. For example, at the Kaiser Richmond Shipyards just under one half million dollars in war bonds are purchased weekly, and treasury department records show that less than 10 per cent of these have been cashed. The same runs true for members of other war industries.

Finally, as we have agricultural California. Here 90 per cent of the farms plan repairs of some kind and usually of a considerable nature.

So, looking only at construction and leaving aside the demand—also in billions—thert will be for every kind of household and personal necessity and luxury, California can think with confidence about bridging the gap between war production and a healthy peace time economy.

Given careful planning, courage, vision and hard work in industrial tide of California can no more be turned back nor slackened than the tides which wash its coastline.

NEV. CITY NURSE IN EVACUATION HOSPITAL

6TH ARMY GROUP, France—Soon after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, a group of Sacramento physicians and nurses planned the organization of an army hospital. Today this group, representing every specialized branch of the Medical Corps, operates the 61st Evacuation Hospital in support of Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers' 6th Army Group.

The 51st—part of the U. S. Seventh Army's chain of hospitals first operated in the field at Draguignan, France, supporting Riverera beachhead troops as they broke north up the Rhone Valley. In 20 days it had received 1147 patients administering 176 million units of penicillin, 481 units of blood plasma and 204 bottles of whole blood. During the record month of December, it treated 3158 patients.

"We are second in the army's hospital 'assembly line' system of surgical and medical treatment", explained Lt. Col. Donald McNeill of Sacramento, chief of the hospital's surgical service. "Most wounded men brought here have had nothing but first aid treatment. We clean their wounds and support them with penicillin and blood. After three days the patient is much better and soon he is ready for evacuation to larger general and station hospitals where more detailed aid is administered."

Three surgical cases a morning is a big morning in civilian practice, Lt. Col. McNeill pointed out. This army hospital performs 24 hours of continuous surgery, working on 12-hour shifts. One surgeon may complete eight to ten cases, taking from two to three hours on the more serious cases.

Three Sacramento members of the staff served with the Medical Corps in France during World War I. They are Lt. Col. Cook, Major J. R. Jones, chief of the eye, ear, nose and throat section, and 1st. Lt. Margaret McCoppin, anesthetist nurse.

California members of the 51st Evacuation Hospital staff include Lieut. Winona Webb formerly of the Miners Hospital.

S. F. HOPES PEACE DELEGATES WILL SEE REDWOODS

Selection of San Francisco as the meeting place for an international conference where the foundations of a permanent peace organization will be laid is in line with a suggestion made in the summer of 1942 by the Save-the-Redwoods League, which proposed that a California site be chosen for the peace conference, and that the statesmen attending should visit the giant redwood groves which are distinctive of California.

Dr. John C. Merriam, one of the founders of the league, in his annual message in August, 1942, said: "It may be that for the statesmen who settle those great questions (of peace conference) in which time is a critical element we should recommend a sojourn of at least a few hours in a redwood temple, where time must be faced and in some measure appreciated."

The proposal that conferences of statesmen planning permanent peace should be held in California, with visits to the redwood groves, has been widely publicized by the Save-the-Redwoods League in the past two years.

The Save-the-Redwoods League is collaborating with the Garden Club of America and other influential national organizations in the preservation of a national tribute grove of ever living redwoods to be established in honor of the men and women of the armed services of the United States in WorldWar II, Hon. Joseph C. Grew is chairman of the national committee of sponsors. Treasurer of the Save-the-Redwoods League is Dr. Robert G. Sproul, 250 Administration Bldg., University of California, Berkeley 4, California.

Mrs. Alfred Kolberg and Mrs. Carrol Searls have arrived from New York to visit Mrs. Harry F. Hadfield their sister, 504 Broad Street.

WAR PRISONER COMING HOME TO GRASS VALLEY

GRASS VALLEY (Nevada Co.), Feb. 17—Mrs. R. B. Bagley, mother of Staff Sergeant Douglas J. Upton, tail gunner on a flying fortress, is hourly expecting a message when the Gripsholm docks at an Atlantic port bringing him home from two years imprisonment in Germany.

Mrs. Bagley lives on a farm in the Newtown district and her parlor is adorned with the pictures of three sons in the armed services, Douglas, who is coming home after five years, Floyd in Army Air Corps in Europe, and Herbert Upton in the U. S. Merchant Marines in the Pacific.

She states that Douglas went down and was captured in Africa in February, 1943. He had been in service a year before taken prisoner, and had two years of training, prior to that.

Mrs. Bagley proudly treasures a letter directed to her son and nine "leading" gunners from Major Gen. Doolittle, reading: "The army is proud of your inspiring demonstration of skill and bravery. The steady toll you have taken of the enemy shows the way to his complete annihilation."

MRS. HAL DRAPER DELEGATE FOR G. C. RED CROSS

Mrs. Hal D. Draper will represent the Nevada City Red Cross Chapter in a Home Service institute for training workers and interested volunteers in veterans claims and benefits and in the general field of home service work to be held in Sacramento February 26th.

H. J. Kjorlie, chapter chairman, who made the announcement yesterday, said: "Topics to be discussed include organization of Red Cross services to veterans, philosophy of veterans' benefits, services to men discharged, and the technical aspects of aiding veterans to file their claim. The one day session will give Nevada City Red Cross workers an excellent opportunity to clarify many of the procedures and problems in these phases of Red Cross service. George H. Mason, assistant director of Veterans Claims Service for the National Red Cross will lead the discussion."

THOMAS O'DEA AGAIN TRIED ON BATTERY CHARGE

The trial of Thomas J. O'Dea, charged with battery on a complaint signed by Policeman William Sproul opens today in the township court, Justice of the Peace Charles Morehouse presiding, in Grass Valley.

This is the second trial for O'Dea on this charge. In the first which took place in December, the jury disagreed. When this trial is concluded O'Dea will still be faced with a trial for battery complaint preferred by Policeman Kenneth Manuel. Following that he will be tried on a felony charge of resisting an officer.

O'Dea, at the time of his arrest in November, was circulating a petition to District Attorney H. Ward Sheldon and Attorney General Robert W. Kenny, asking that Irvin Davis be brought to trial for the killing of William Ebaugh, accused of the murder of Henry Lewis, World War II veteran, slain while hunting October 15th. Davis, a citizen, shot Ebaugh while resisting arrest and a coroner's jury exonerated him of blame.

O'Dea was arrested following a brawl in the Club Cafe on Main Street. Taken to the city jail he alleged to have slugged the arresting officer as he was being booked.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Scheemer, owners of the Plaza Grocery Store, returned recently from attending a two day session of Market Week in San Francisco.

SECOND MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM LIEUT. DRAPER

Saturday morning Mrs. Hal Draper, Sr., received the following message in regard to her son, Second Lieutenant Hal D. Draper, Jr., who is in the U. S. Air Forces. He first reported missing in action and then Mr. and Mrs. Draper received a message he was a prisoner of the Germans.

222 West 77th Street New York, 24,
N. Y. Feb. 13th, 1945.
Mrs. H. D. Draper,
Box 743, Nevada City, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Draper. You will be interested to know that a message to you from 2nd Lt. Draper, who is a war prisoner, was broadcast today at 10:22 p. m. Eastern War Time by short wave radio from Berlin, Germany, which was read by station announcer "Bobbie McDonald." The message follows: "From 2nd Lt. Hal D. Draper, Jr., USAAF, service no. 0-776885. I am now in my permanent camp, Stalag Luft 1, Germany. I am in good shape and uninjured. Don't worry about me as I am being treated well. God bless the American Red Cross. Donate to them. I hope to be home soon. I miss you all tremendously. Don't worry. Love."

The letter carried the notation "receiving conditions poor at this time. Names and numbers difficult to understand."

This message has been received and transcribed by the official Listening Post of The American Women's Voluntary Service. Remember the enemy has control over the preparation and transmission of this message, and the contents should be treated accordingly. It is quoted as received, but ample allowance should be made for error and enemy misrepresentation.

This is a free public service maintained by AWVS, a national organization. All enemy broadcasts of War Prisoners Messages, excepting when reception is impossible, are copied and forwarded, without charge, to those to whom they are addressed.

American Women's Voluntary Services War Prisoner Message Listening Post, Radio Department, 16, East 66th Street, New York, N. Y.

LABOR NEEDED IN ORCHARDS

An increasing need for farm labor on the fruit farms of Placer County and adjoining area is reported by Ellsworth L. Martinelli, Farm Placement Manager of the Agricultural Extension Service. An acute shortage of housing adds to the difffculty of finding workers for current job orders.

The number of workers asking for placement through the Farm Labor office during the past week has decreased greatly, with few workmtn from other areas coming into the county.

If farmers have housing facilities for immediately needed workmen, it is suggested that they go to the Farm Labor office at 1107 2nd Street, Sacramento and provide transportation to the job.

Probability of a farm labor shortago so acute that the Extension Service may again be faced with the unpleasant task of rationing the supply of Mexican nationls was discussed by Martinelli in a statement setting forth the farm labor outlook for 1945.

Martinelli said the office of labor has announced a tentative allocation to California of 33,000 Mexican nationals, which is several thousand less than the number used in 1944, and less than half the number California farmers will probably order in 1945. In making an analysis of the farm labor situation for the office of labor prior to the allocation the California Extension Service estimated that 54,000 Mexican nationsls would be the minimum number which could meet the most critical necessities. As far as can now be foreseen, it appears that the Extension Service may be faced with the unpleasant task of rationing the small available supply of Mexican nationals.

ENSIGN GREGORY DIES IN ACTION

Memorial services were held Friday afternoon in the Methodist Church of Grass Valley with the pastor, Rev. Mark Pike in charge, for Ensign Allen Gregory, who died in action in the Pacific. Presumably Ensign Gregory was killed in the recent naval battles on the west coast of Luzon Island in the Philippines.

Apprised of his death by a telegram from the Navy Department, Mrs. Zoie Gregory, his wife, said she was advised in the message not to mention the name of his ship. Surviving with her are two young sons Eddie, 7, and Kenneth, 6. The family resides at 315 South School Street. They came to Grass Valley last August during the campaign of the Navy Personnel Office to remove families of naval service men less crowded areas than the San Francisco bay region.

Ensign Gregory had been in the navy 17 years. He won his promotions through the petty offices and his commission by persistent, study, devotion to the service and courage.

The memorial service at the First Methodist Church Friday afternoon for the late Ensign was impressive

Several scores of citizens attended the service. Members of the American Legion and the women's Auxiliary were in attendance. Dr. Mark Pike gave a brief eulogy emphasizing "He Gave His Life for Family Country" Five army chaplains who were guests of the pastor took part in the service.

A large portrait of the naval officer was placed on the altar with flowers on either side. A casket was supplied by the Hooper and Weaver Mortuary, draped with the American flag from the American Legion. After the pastor's eulogy appripriate music was played while the two small sons of the late Ensign Gregory placed a basket of flowers near the altar for their father.

After the benediction taps were sounded in the distance by one of the guest chaplains.

MACBOYLE ASKS FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

Errol MacBoyle, who sued the Grass Valley Memorial Hospital, a corporation, for $170,000 allegedly due on defaulted payments for a half million shares of Idaho Maryland Mines Company, purchased by the hospital in 1936, has filed notice that on March 2nd he would move in open court to strike the answer of the defendant hospital, dismiss the cross complaint, and ask for summary judgment.

The notice recites that the answer of the defendant "is sham and without merit."

According to a contract entered into with the hospital, MacBoyle was to receive installment payments over a term of years extending from 1936 to 1954. These were made up till the time the gold mines were ordered closed by the WPB as being nonessential to the war effort. Dividends on the stock were discontinued six months later and the directors of the hospital state in their cross complaint that they were unable to pay installments, which up till that time had been paid from dividends received on the stock which is held in escrow by the Bank of America.

Traffic Deaths In State Still Too High

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 19—California traffic deaths in the first 10 months of 1944 totaled 2,105 a decrease of 38 from the previous year the state department of motor vehicles reported this week.

There were 26,762 traffic accidents reported during the 10 month period a decrease of 160 from 1943. Traffic injuries increased 2.1 per cent more than the previous year.

The accident toll during the Christmas New Years holidays was one of the heaviest in the state's history due to heavier pedestrian traffic, unfavorable weather and an increase in drunken driving, the department reported.

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H. M. LEETE - - - - - - Editor and Publisher

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SPECIAL PLEADER

The California Medical Association employs Clem Whitaker, public relations expert, to campaign against Governor Warren's health insurance program.

This is a smart move. The proposition that a competent public relations man earns his hire is no more to be challenged in this age than is the axiom that it pays to advertise.

Advertising and public relations have, indeed, much in common, although the Medical Association won't appreciate the bracketing. Its members will assure you that medical advertising violates their code of ethics and is several cuts beneath professional dignity.

It will suit their hand better to consider their public relations expert as a counselor, a special pleader before the bar of the public. There is nothing in the medical code against hiring lawyers.

So Whitaker and his staff will plead before the bar of the public, which is to say they will conjure up interviews, statistics, organizational statements and other material, all or most of which will have some "news value", and which in due season will be presented to the public, largely in the columns of the daily press. All of this may properly be dubbed "propoganda." The public dislikes propaganda but there is no law against it. Nor does its dissemination—particularly if by a hired, non-professional agent—involve any loss of caste by members of the California Medical Association.

A San Francisco news account of the Whitaker incident contains this statement:

"It was known that the association has taken the stand that 'money is no object' in defeating the proposed act."

The California Medical Association has a legal right to spend money to defeat the Warren program. It has likewise had the right to finance, 10 or 5 or 2 years ago, research to develop an adequate health insurance plan for the state. It might even have told experts assigned to such a task that "money was no object." But medical associations, is seems, don't work that way.—Humbolt Times.

UP OR DOWN?

Some long gone physicist with a philosophical flare once remarked that "what goes up must come down," and so far as we know the observation has never been disproved.

The cost of living today is up, way up, despite OPA's priceholding efforts. But there is some disagreement as to whether it will come down after the war — and if so, how much. There is even dispute over whether living costs have materially advanced since the figures on menus and price tags appear only slightly higher than before the war.

In war time, howewver, regardless of what the buyer pays, he usually gets second quality goods and fourth rate service—so prices are really stratospheric. Come peace, if prices don't descend, the quality of both goods and services will certainly have to climb to meet them.

Those few commodities and fewer services which, under all the pressures and difficulties of the times, have continued in high caliber production and service without premium rates, deserve special encomiums. Recently pointed out by an eminent engineer economist was California's highly favorable position as compared with the rest of the nation in the field of electrical use in homes and farms and industries. In a limited comparison with areas where costs of developing power are "cheap in this state", rates here proved "generally materially lower" according to Roy A. Wehe of the California Railroad Commission.

But along with other costs, electrical rates, will come down, he predicted, "regardless of what agency supplies the service; and privately operated utilities under regulation are wholly capable of performing the task."

Mr. Wehe's findings may not be in exact accord with those of the early phycisist, but they will please a lot of people who in these times rarely see an instance where a living cost, in effect, "comes down"—without ever having "gone up."—Contributed.

NAZI SELF-PITY

It becomes clearer every day, as the end nears for Hitler's boot-clicking followers, that Nazi Germany never had seriously considered the age-old warning that he who lives by the sword must expect to perish by the sword.

To the struttin gNazis it was unthinkable that the conqueror might one day become the conquered—and that Germany's cities would suffer the fearful fate they had inflicted on others. But now it is different.

Cried a Berlin radio commentator a few days ago:

"No people can take the measure of our suffering, our heart-rending grief, our buried hopes.

"In the midst of a once clean and sheltered life, war has over taken us, with all its filth and misery."

But the world almost exhausted its pity, on Germany's own victims; it has little left to expend on Germany. There are few to she tears for the blood-thirsty who are now bloody and beaten. There will be few murmurs at the funeral of Berlin.—Contrbiuted.

SPRING WILL COME

Next month, or the month thereafter, spring will come to California. Storms and frosts will be gone, the dark days of winter will slip away and sun and budding vines and trees will suddenly add new zest to living.

One day, almost without warning, spring will be here—and the sap will run strong in every living thing. Nature will hie her wounds with new growth and almost burst out at the seams as she makes ready for summer. It has ever been so since the world began—an old phenomenon, always beckoning us on with new hopes to blot out old fears.

And one day—not too far distant, we hope and pray—our long, hard winter of war will pass away too. The awful hurricane of death and destruction will end; there will be no more nights of anguish, no more casualty lists to read in fear and trembling. Peace will come to our land and our world one day, just as certainly as spring will come. And knowing that, we can better endure this winter of war.—Contributed.

Symbolic Red Cross Emblem To Appear In Windows Again

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Once again, next month, the scarlet emblem of the American Red Cross will appear in the windows of American homes, symbolizing the financial support of the nation in supporting the manifold services of that organization to American fighting men overseas.

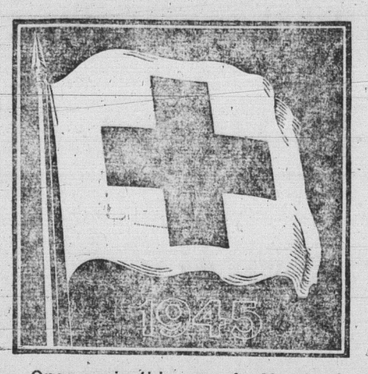
In every nation of the world, this red cross has long been the symbol of universal humanitarianism, both in peace and in time of war. Today it is worn by medical corpsmen of all armies and navies serving the wounded. It protects hospital tents, ships, planes and trains. Painted on each of the International Red Cross ships bearing food parcels to prisoners of war and exchanged prisoners homeward, it is a guarantee of safety from acts of war.

To the giver doing his part to fulfil the $200,000,000 goal of the American Red Cross in 1945, it represents his personal part in supplying the material things which add to the morale of the American serviceman whether hospitalized or able-bodied.

"The window sticker means more than dollars contributed to the Red Cross," Chairman Basil O'Connor declared. "It means service clubs, canteens, recreation rooms and clubmobiles for the men in war theaters."

To the American Red Cross, each window sticker is a family's request to the Red Cross to continue its responsibilities on behalf of the son in Italy, the neighbor's boy half a turn around the globe in the Philippines, and the brother fighting on the Western Front. It is the expression of faith of the American people that Red Cross will maintain the supplies of surgical dressings, blood plasma and whole blood, kit bags and comfort articles to the battlefronts. It is a vote of gratitude for the millions of food parcels reaching American men in enemy prison camps.

Opening March 1, the third American Red Cross War Fund campaign for $200,000,000—the same as last year—will continue throughout the entire month. More than 3,000,000 volunteers will distribute the familiar window emblems, conducting a house-to-house canvass to fulfill the 1945 quota. Along with the window emblem, each contributor will receive a lapel tab fashioned after the Red Cross flag—the flag known to all as a sign of aid and comfort.



Once again this year, in March, the world-known scarlet symbol of mercy will appear in windows throughout the nation, indicating that Mr. and Mrs. America are solidly behind the 1945 American Red Cross War Fund campaign.

Home Canning Vital In 1945

And here are the facts about home food preservation in 1945 as reported by Amelia Sansom of the State Home Demonstration staff, Agricultural Extension Service.

Home canning accounts for such a large share of civilian canned goods that there must be no let up until an adequate supply is absolutely certain. Home canning is one of the nation's most important war time programs on the home front in 1945.

Home canners in the coming season face the challenge of at least matching their efforts in 1944, when they accounted for nearly half of the total civilian supply of canned vegetables and two thirds of the canned fruits available to civilians. Nearly 25 million households put up an estimated 3,400,000,000 quarts of home preserved food.

In addition to this home canning, commercial production was also at record high for fresh fruits and vegetables and at near record levels for canned fruits and vegetables.

But military requirements have been advancing even more rapidly. The amount of precessed foods set aside for government use jumped from 25 per cent of the 1843 pack to 41 per cent of the 1944 pack.

Because of heavy military requirements, coupled with strong civilian demand arising from larger war time incomes, the supply of commercially canned fruits and vegetables vailable to civilians is now less than at any time during the war. In the current pack year, civilian supplies of canned fruit are only half of pre war the 1941 pack year, with canned vegetables down more than one third.

There will not be enough canned fruits and vegetables available to meet civilian demand at least until after the 1945 pack is marketed, even if the war in Europe is won before then. After that time, the outlook is still uncertain.

To Archytas is attributed the invention about 400 BC of a wooden pigeon capable of flight.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Alan Nye of Nevada state spent some time here recently visiting her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Nye of Adams street. Mr. and Mrs. Alan Nye are moving to Sacramento to reside.

Mrs. Zaida Zanocco and daughter Miss Lily Duchesci returned recently from San Luis Obispo where they had been visiting the former's son, Jim Duchesci and family Jim, who underwent a recent operation on his eyes, has recovered and returned to work on the railroad.

Mrs. Yolanda Agostini of Park avnue has gone to San Francisco to see her son George Agostini off to join U. S. armed forces.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Ivanson of North Dakota who visited their daughter and friends in Nevada City recently, have gone to San Francisco for a stay before returning home.

Louie Savio, local sportsman is getting lines and poles rigged up in readiness for striped bass fishing. He stated the season will open the first of March.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oden of North San Juan were business visitors in the twin cities Saturday.

Native Sons Official To Be Guest Of Honor

A joint meeting of Hydraulic Parlor, Nevada City, and Quartz Parlor, Grass Valley, Native Sons of the Golden West, will be held tomorrow night in the Elks Club here to greet Grand Second Vice President R. G. Power of Colusa, on the occasion of his official visit to the two parlors.

W. R. Young and Albert S. Bates in charge of arrangements have announced that the lodge meeting will be followed by a turkey dinner. Native Sons from Colusa, Sutter City, Roseville and Oroville will attend.

County Assessor Philip G. Scadden spent last Tuesday and Wednesday in Sacramento attending the assessor's state convention. He stated there only minor changes in assessment recommendations and they in no way affected the smaller communities.

SOUVENIR EXHIBIT

The finest exhibit of souvenirs to be sent home from any war front and placed on display are those sent by Corp. Bob Shaughnessy and on display in Dickerman Drug Store windows. In the lot are six swords, foreign coins, pictures, fur coat, decorations for uniforms, German placards, etc.

Serving Labor

San Francisco was the first big city I ever saw. Young and interested in everything, I stopped one day to look at a big piece of plate glass being installed in a storefront. It was the lunch hour and the workmen were not busy. As they ate they drank from bottles. When the bottles were empty, they broke them. The incident gave me a distinct shock, and I never forgot it.

Back in Oklahoma, 60 miles from a railroad where I had learned to walk as well as to plow, every manufactured thing was deemed to have value. My mother literally hoarded bottles for many useful purposes. A milk bottle would have been prized in her collection. My curiosity won a battle with bashfulness and I asked the workmen why they broke the bottles, and they told me.

Idea to Make Work.

"You see, buddy," the foreman explained, "we work in glass. So do the working men who make the bottles. The more bottles we break the more work they will have." Later I learned that this was a tradition of the industry, supposedly based on fellowship and loyalty to Labor. At first I was very much confused—loyalty to Labor seemed entirely right to me, destructiveness entirely wrong.

Just recently, Edward T. Cheyfitz, national chairman of an important labor union, a member of the National Reconversion Committee of the C.I.O., touched on the subject in as clear and sound an economic treatise as I ever read. It appeared in the December issue of *Fortune*. He called bottle breaking a waste of labor and raw material, typical of an old fashioned and wrong attitude toward jobs and wages.

For High Production.

This big labor leader said, "I know of numerous cases in prewar days where workers deliberately held down production because they had been made to feel that this was the road to wage and employment security. We must educate union membership," he continued, "to . . . practice high productivity. Certainly labor can not increase its own share of goods by producing less."

To sum up the whole article, Mr. Cheyfitz contends that labor and management must find a common ground if our nation, as now constituted, is to survive. He said the survival of labor unions depends on the same thing. To find this common ground, the C.I.O. man suggests that labor and management travel the same road of maximum production. Let me add, he is right.

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JOB PRINTING..?
GET YOURS AT
THE NUGGET

GOD IS MY CO-PILOT

By Col. Robert L. Scott

W.N.U. RELEASE

CHAPTER XXII

With my first burst the next ship rolled over and dove, with one engine shot-up. By now I had caught up to the lead I-45, who was shooting at the bombers from exceedingly long range. I methodically aimed for his engines, putting a short burst into one and then into the other. The Jap must have felt the fire, for he went into a steep, climbing turn—which incidentally is very good if you have a ship that will outclimb your opponent. I thought this climbing turn might be a trick; so I watched closely for him to turn on me. But when he rolled over he dove not for me but for the clouds. I kept going after him and must have put two hundred shots into him before he got out of my sight in the cumulus cloud. Pieces had begun to come from his fuselage, and smoke was trailing behind. I believe his engines were hit and were failing, for the props seemed to be "windmilling." And yet I could only claim it as a "probable," for I didn't see it catch fire or crash.

We got all our bombers back, of course, and the pictures showed very good results for the bombing of Gia Lam field. We claimed nine of the thirteen enemy fighters definitely destroyed, and we hadn't even gotten a hole in one of our P-40's. In our opinion the new I-45 had turned out to be a flop for the Jap. Either it was not all they expected or the pilots didn't know how to use the fast-climbing ship. Sometimes I noticed that when I got on the tail of one, instead of climbing away from me—and he could easily have climbed away from a P-40—he tried to dive away from me, which is definitely a poor thing to try with your opponent in a fast-diving Kittyhawk.

A short time after the Hanoi fight, we captured a French pilot, a Captain Penard, who had landed at Mengtze, just across the Indo-Chinese border. Though our questioning of him failed to yield much strategic information, we did get confirmation for the day's work of September 25th. He claimed to have observed the fight, and from his description his claim sounded probable. He said either nine or eleven enemy planes had been shot down, and as we of course knew, no American ships. Strangely enough, he told us of the way the Japanese surrounded the wrecks of their fighters and would not let the natives see them. He observed that they hastily painted out the rising-sun insignia of Japan and replaced it with the white star of the American Air Force. These trophies were then paraded through the country to impress the population with Japanese invincibility.

A poor way to have to impress conquered people, we thought. General Chennault said he'd furnish all the ships they wanted for that purpose. As far as we were concerned, the Japs could gather up all the Zeros and I-45's they wanted after we shot them down, and change the spots on them. We'd do all we could to help.

Just as the General had been expecting, heavy movement began in late September along the Burma Road, from Lashio North towards Lungling. The Japs were seen by our observation to be moving many trucks filled with troops. They were evidently going to renew the attempt to cross the Salween that the AVG had frustrated back in May.

Bruce Holloway and I caught these trucks the first day and burned twelve of them near Wanting. On the next afternoon, I got through the rain with a single fighter and caught four of them on a curve in the road at Chefang. From then on for six days, until the end of September, we harassed every movement on the wet and muddy road. Twelve of us burned ninety-six heavy trucks in six days. We used fragmentation bombs as well as the fifties. When we couldn't find their trucks, we'd hit the dark green troop barracks they were constructing from Lungling to Lashio.

One day Daniels dove on a truck column to find that the Japs had placed light tanks along with the truck convoy. When Daniels, who was an offensive-minded fighter anyway, saw the tanks he forgot about the trucks and concentrated on the more formidable vehicles. His Fifties tore two tanks rather badly, and his frag bombs knocked two more from the road, but he was wounded by heavy fire from tanks.

Lieutenant Welborn, his wing man, saw the tracers from the ground firing at his leader's ship and went to the aid of Pat Daniels. But the damage had been done. One bullet had come up through the side panel of Daniels' P-40 and had struck him in the shoulder. The wound was very bloody, and the shock had just about paralyzed the pilot's arm. Nevertheless, Cocky Daniels flew the ship back three hundred miles to Kunming and landed it there with his left hand.

On these same flights against the trucks, Bruce Holloway was shot down. All of us learned rapidly that this ground-strafing was tough business and not conducive to long life. Just about every ship on the strafing missions would be riddled with small holes from the constant ground-fire.

Maj. Bruce Holloway, the Group Executive, had been leading several fighters on the truck columns near Chefang. As he pulled from one diving attack he felt something strike his ship. At first he didn't notice it and continued to strafe from just about tree-top altitude. Then his coolant light popped on. Bruce turned immediately towards the friendly Chinese lines, which were nearly twenty miles away. He must have known immediately that the enemy bullet had punctured his prestone tank (the coolant of the American liquid-cooled engine). He had a very few minutes to stay in the air before the engine would catch fire or "freeze."

He must be getting closer to the river, he knew, for he was indicating over two hundred miles an hour, but in his anxiety it seemed to go farther away. With almost his last gasp he crossed the river into friendly Chinese country and crash-landed in one of the ever-present rice paddies.

Now begins Bruce's trip back from the interior of China to our base at Kunming. It's almost a saga, for Holloway was feted, wined and dined in the primitive fashion of the remote village people, who were tribesmen called "Miaows." Though Bruce was only fifty minutes by plane from Kunming, his mode of travel by sedan chair, donkey and water buffalo required three weeks. From the moment he rode into headquarters on the last buffalo he had hired, he became known as the "Lochinvar of the Salween."

Later Lieutenant Welborn was shot down farther to the South. Welborn had gotten out of his burning plane two hundred miles South of Paoshan, and his trip out of the rough country was the longest of any man that was lost. I remember that when he reached the first village from which he could get word to us, he sent a message that at first sounds facetious, until you understand the conditions under which one travels in the interior of China; then you realize that he was conservative. His message read: "Landed safely such and such a sector. My motto is Kunming by Christmas."

Gen. Caleb Haynes, who went to China to head General Chennault's bombers.

It was then September, and Welborn beat his original estimate. He required fifty-four days to travel two hundred miles across the trails of southwestern Yunnan.

Our truck-strafing caused us to lose several planes and two pilots, but we cost the Japs lots of material. Towards the first of October, there were skeletons of enemy trucks and tanks from the Salween to Kutkai, near Lashio. The Jap may have moved a few at night, but not many after Morgan and Bayse got through bombing the bridges on the Burma Road. We caught a few Jap planes near Lashio and shot up several on the ground. I shot into a Zero there on October 5, and believe it went down, but only claimed it as a "probable."

The Japs kept coming towards Kunming from Indo-China nearly every day in early October, but I think they remembered that the last time they had been in the capital of Yunnan, they had lost all their ships to the AVG. Way back on Christmas Day, 1941.

Even with the hardships that a rugged country like China imposed, I was living a wonderful life there in Kunming. Those were days that I would never forget—not only for the adventure that I was sharing with the other fighters in the Group, but for the privilege of living with my boss, General Chennault.

Gen. Caleb Haynes, Doctor Gentry, and I lived together with the General in a house the "Gissimo" had built for him. Situated near the field at Kunming, it was a modern home, or as modern as a bungalow could be in Yunnan. With a private room for each of us, with the Chinese houseboys the General had collected in his six years in China, we lived a wonderful life in a war-torn land.

There was "Wong Chauffeur" who drove the General's car, Wong had a little boy—of course called "Little Wong"—who was suspicious of foreign devils and who used to cover his face with his hands when I spoke to him. The General told me that as far as he had been able to find out from a long time in China, we'd always be foreign to the Chinese. For, after all, the only word in China that could mean a person other than a Chinese was "foreign devil."

The General told me about an automobile trip he had made with Major Shu down the road from Chihkiang to Kweyang. This was bandit country, through the wilds of Kweyang province. Arriving at Kweyang, the capital, they had found an ancient walled city. The General, as a trusted servant of the Gissimo, had been taken to the Governor's house, and there dinner was served. All through the meal General Chennault noticed that strangers whom he did not meet would come in singly, sit down at the other end of the table, and after watching his every movement for a minute, would leave. Then another would come in and take the seat. After this had gone on during the entire meal, the General finally turned to Major Shu and asked what was going on—what all these staring people meant? Major Shu replied that here in Kweyang the people had never seen a foreign devil, and the Governor had given them permission to come in and look at one.

General Chennault's other houseboys were "Wang Cook," who had been on the US Gunboat Panay, and "Gunboat," who had served in the American Navy for three years.

The General used to take me hunting with him, and I came to understand that throughout these hunting trips he was giving me lessons in tactics, lessons he had learned the hard way against the Japanese. Without my knowing it, he would, in effect, criticize my method of former attacks and advise me about better ways to do the job. I used to listen to him for hours as he told of cases in which he had got his own ship shot up by going in too close, and then, after he learned how and knew that his longer range fifty-calibre guns would out-shoot the Jap, had accomplished the same destruction on the enemy without getting his own ship shot to pieces. These critiques taught me exactly what he meant to impart without his ever hurting my pride by telling me that I was wrong and could accomplish more by fighting in his way.

Coming home some nights from the exercise of our hunts together, I would think of my wife and little girl far away in Georgia, and get very homesick. Once I looked at the General and told him how I wished that I could press a button and kill all the Japanese, to end the war, so that we could all go home. He thought for a second or two and then looked back, smiling.

"Aw now, Scotty," he said, "we don't want to do that. We've got to learn to hate this enemy. Think of how much fun it is to kill them slow." Yes, sir, the General's business was killing Japs.

Then we'd go home in the darkness, and Wang Cook would fix us a peppery dove-pie from the General's doves and some canned oysters out of the loot of Rangoon.

Col. Meriam C. Cooper was the Chief of Staff to the General. His business was war, too. Cooper had been one of the greatest heroes of the First World War, and was one of the greatest soldiers I have ever seen. I never discovered when it was he slept. At any time of night, he was apt to come into my room, when he visited us in Kunming from his usual headquarters in Chungking. Or when I'd go to see him, I could find him smoking his ever-present pipe at any hour. Cooper had served in the American Air Force in the last war, and when the war was over he had kept right on fighting. He had enlisted with the Poles in the Russian-Polish war, and had been second in command of the Kosciusko Squadron. After leading many dangerous strafing raids, he was awarded Poland's highest military decorations. Later he made a reputation as an explorer in Persia, Siam, and Africa. Following an active part in the formation of Pan-American Airways, he became one of the best known moving-picture producers in America.

Cooper was a soldier through and through, one of the most intelligent men that I could hope to meet, and the perfect Chief of Staff for General Chennault. Through his constant attention to our espionage in eastern China we learned of the Japanese Task Forces coming through Hongkong on their way to the Solomons and Saigon, and also of the large amount of shipping in Victoria harbor.

Now Cooper was working tirelessly to plan our greatest raid against the Japanese. I remember vividly how he toiled for six days and six nights at the General's house on the logistics for our proposed attack on the largest convoy that had come through Hongkong. Morning after morning, when I went in to breakfast, the floor around the table would be ankle-deep with "Walnut" tobacco from Cooper's pipe, but the plans would be those of a master. General Chennault and Colonel Cooper made, in fact, the perfect tactical team. Everything was ready for the bombing raid by the middle of October, and we merely waited for word from the East that the harbor between Kowloon and Hongkong was filled with Japs.

General Haynes had come to China to lead General Chennault's bombers when he left the leadership of the Ferry Command. He had hurt the Jap plenty with his precision bombing, and had built up a great bombing force, mainly through the inspiration of his personal leadership on the most dangerous missions.

Radio Tokyo had recently been "panning" Haynes, referring to him as "the old broken-down transport pilot." In a way, this was music to our ears, for it meant that the Japanese were being hurt by his bombings or they would not have resorted to such propaganda. But it made General Haynes so mad that he could have torn the Jap to pieces with his bare hands. After all, he had been a pursuit pilot for years, and for the last ten years he had been dean of American four-engine bombers. The records he had set with the B-15 had made history and were inspirations to the Air Corps.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

PREPARATORY WORK ON SCOTTS FLAT DAM SITE

Preparatory work is under way at Scotts Flat dam site for construction. J. W. Scott, engineer who was associated in the construction of Bowman Dam, is in charge. Eight men are employed in clearing the site of stumps and roots left by the crew which cleared the site two years ago of timber.

Scott's Flat is six miles east of Nevada City in Deer Creek canyon. The project of building an earth fill dam there is one of the improvements long contemplated by the Nevada Irrigation District for water conservation.

The site must be excavated to a depth of 25 feet and perhaps deeper depending upon the geological character of the base exposed. Water pipes are now being laid for the proposed excavation.

No. 8354

SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF NEVADA.

ACTION BROUGHT IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF NEVADA.

EUGENE ARTHUR DE SCHENE and JENNIE DE SCHENE, his wife, Plaintiffs, vs.

WILLIAM D. CHAPPELL, also known as W. D. CHAPPELL, LOUISE BALDWIN, CHICAGO QUARTZ MINING CO., a CORPORATION: AND ALSO ALL OTHER PERSONS UNKNOWN, CLAIMING ANY RIGHT, TITLE, ESTATE, LIEN OR INTEREST IN THE REAL PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN THE COMPLAINT ADVERSE TO PLAINTIFFS' OWNERSHIP, or ANY CLOUD UPON PLAINTIFFS' TITLE THERETO, Defendants.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA SEND GREETINGS TO:

WILLIAM D. CHAPPELL, also known as W. D. CHAPPELL, LOUISE BALDWIN, CHICAGO QUARTZ MINING CO., a Corporation: AND ALSO ALL OTHER PERSONS UNKNOWN, CLAIMING ANY RIGHT, TITLE, ESTATE, LIEN OR INTEREST IN THE REAL PROPERTL DESCRIBED IN THE COMPLAINT ADVERSE TO PLAINTIFFS' OWNERSHIP, OR IN ANY CLOUD UPON PLAINTIFFS' TITLE THERETO, Defendants.

You and each of you are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Nevada within ten (10) days after the service upon you of this Summons, if served within the County of Nevada, or within thirty (30) days of served elsewhere.

You are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required the said plaintiffs will take judgment against you for any money or damage demanded in the Complaint as arising upon contract, or they will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint;

The said action is brought by the above named plaintiffs against the above named defendants, and each of them, to quiet the plaintiffs' title to the lands and real property described in the Complaint on file in the said action and hereinafter particularly described, and to determine the adverse claims of the above named defendants, and each of them, and of all known persons to, and clouds upon the title to the said real property and the whole thereof, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 749, 750 and 751 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of California, and that the said real property is situate, lying and being in the County of Nevada, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

That certain portion of Sections 18 and 19, Township, 16 North, Range 9 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, described as follows:

Commencing at a bronze plate marking the quarter section corner on the South boundary of Section 18, and running thence along the fence line South 81° 00' West 526.10 feet to the Southwest corner, from which the collar of the old Chicago Shaft bears South 15° 25' West 98.00 feet; said shaft being South 16° 45' West 749.76 feet from the North lode post of the Chicago Claim, Lot No. 67 Patented; thence North 32° 40' West 54.18 feet across the Nevada Irrigation District's "D. S." Canal to the line between sections 18 and 19, from which the quarter section corner bears North 86° 19' East 550.12 feet; thence North 25° 44' West 193.16 feet; thence North 59° 58' East 68.31 feet; thence North 9° 29' West 265.17 feet; thence South 85° 02' West 128.86 feet; thence North 17° 45' West 195.09 feet; thence North 12° 40' East 31.32 feet; thence North 28° 38' East 86.81 feet; thence North 41° 57' East 78.07 feet; thence North 39° 06' East 130.45 feet; thence North 46° 44' East 65.27 feet; thence South 85° 05' East 121.61 feet to a 24-inch cedar; thence South 26° 36' East 52.27 feet to a 42-inch cedar; thence South 73° 53' East 199.56 feet; thence South 73° 23' East 176.47 feet to the Northeast corner; thence South 3° 15' East 222.51 feet; thence South 5° 06' West 176.23 feet crossing "D. S". Canal; thence South 0° 34' West 169.42 feet; thence South 26° 58' East 205.07 feet to Southeast corner; thence South 74° 06' West 19.85 feet to the quarter section corner and the place of beginning, containing 12.49 acres, more or less.

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING from the above described property of Plaintiffs the minerals and mineral rights situated more than fifty (50) feet below the surface thereof, and being within the exterior boundaries of the Chicago Quartz Mine, also known and designated as U. S. Mineral Lot No. 67, and which said surface is particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the east side line of the said Chicago Quartz Mine from which the ¼ section corner on the south end of Section 18, Township 16 North, Range 9 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian bears N. 81° 00' E. 186.10 feet, and running thence along the south boundary of the said property of Plaintiffs.

1. S. 81° 00' W. 337.00 feet to the SW corner, from which the old collar of the Chicago Shaft bears S. 15° 25' W. 98.00 feet. Thence
2. N. 32° 40' W. 54.18 feet.
3. N. 25° 44' W. 193.16 feet
4. N. 59° 58' E. 68.31 feet.
5. N. 9° 29' W. 265.17 feet
6. S. 85° 02' W. 58.00 feet to the west side line of the Chicago Quartz Mine
7. N. 16° 45' E. 207.00 feet to the NW corner of the Claim
8. N. 73° 15' E. 578.00 feet to the east side line of said property of plaintiffs. Thence along fence
9. S. 5° 06' W. 106.00 feet to the east side line of the Chicago Quartz Mine
10. S. 16° 45' W. 401.00 feet along the east side line of the claim to the place of beginning, and containing 6.81 acres, more or less.

ALSO EXCEPTING all rgihts and privileges granted to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, a corporation, by that certain Deed, dated June 23, 1912, recorded August 9, 1912, in Book 116 of Deeds, at pages 162 et seq, records of said Nevada County:

ALSO EXCEPTING all the rights and privileges granted to the Nevada Irrigation District, a municipal corporation, by that certain Deed, dated April 12, 1928, recorded May 31, 1929, in Book 2, Official Records, at pages 214, et seq, said Nevada County Records:

ALSO EXCEPTING any portion of said above described property of plaintiffs lying within the boundaries of U. S. Mineral Lot No. 65; and,

ALSO EXCEPTING, from the above described property of plaintiffs, the minerals situated more than fifty (50) feet below the surface thereof, as conveyed by that certain Deed, dated June 5, 1936, recorded October 22, 1940, in Book 62 of Official Records, at page 493, said Nevada County Records, executed by said plaintiffs to Arthur B. Foote.

That the object of the said action is to obtain the judgment of this Court against the said defendants and each one of them known and unknown as follows:

That all adverse claims to, and all clouds upon the title of the plaintiffs in the said real property or any and every part thereof be determined by the judgment and decree of the said Court, and that it be decreed that plaintiffs are the sole owners in fee of said real property and the whole thereof of the said real property herein described, being the same real property described in the Complaint of plaintiffs on file herein, and that plaintiffs are in the possession of the property and entitled to the possession of the said real property, and the whole thereof, and that the said defendants have not, and that no one of the said defendants, including the unknown persons made defendants herein, have any right, title, estate, lien or interest of any kind whatsoever in or to or on the said real property or any part thereof, and that the said defendants and each and every one of them, known and unknown be forever debarred, enjoined and restrained from making or asserting any claim whatsoever in or to the real property or any part thereof, adverse to plaintiff and that the title of the said plaintiffs in and to the said real property and the whole thereof be forever quieted and adjudged good and valid, and for such other and further additional order, judgment, decree and general relief as is meet and proper in the premises.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND and the seal of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Nevada, this 6th day of December, 1944.

R. N. McCORMACK,
Clerk of the Superior Court.
By R. E. DEEBLE, Deputy Clerk.
W. E. WRIGHT and H. WARD SHELDON, Nevada City, California, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Jan. 29, Feb. 5, 12, 19.

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NEVADA CITY, CALIFORNIA

WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS IN GLOBAL WAR

Karl Kopp—

Sgt. Karl Kopp with the 516th Gun Battalion is in Waikiki, Hawaii Islands and is enjoying being near the beach. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Louie Kopp now in Oakland where Louis is engaged in war work. Karl's wife and baby reside in Nevada City.

Norman Kopp—

Cpl. Norman Kopp, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kopp property owners of this city now residing in Oakland is on Biak Island. South Pacific. This island is near New Guinea.

Nevada City March Of Dimes Nets $326.36

The March of Dimes campaign closed with a total sum collected for this area of $325.36.

Al Bates chairman said that he considered this an excellent response and that the community should be proud. The local chairman also expressed sincere appreciation to all who assisted in any way toward making the drive a success.

The Girl Scouts and Brownies with their efforts collected $175.74. and were given special mention by the committee.

Members of the March of Dimes committee aside from Al Bates, were John Fortier, treasurer and Dr. Walter Hawkins.

Breakdown of the total fund for the national foundation for infantile paralysis shows the following sources:

Nevada City high school alumni basketball game $16.75. High school collection $11.21. Grammar school collection $1..00. Nevada City Lodge Elks, No. 518, $40.00. Nevada City Rotary Club $12.00.. Card party $41.02. Town collection $11.64. Girl Scouts collection $175.74. Total $320.36. Dance ticket sales $6.00. Grand total $326.36.

BORN

HEFREN—In Grass Valley, Nevada County, February 15, 1945, to Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Heffren, a daughter.

NEVADA CITY BEES BEST G. V. JUNIORS

In the Sierra Foothill League clash between Grass Valley and Nevada City Basketball quints in the high school gymnasium Friday night the Grass Valley A team rolled up 36 to 18 victory. But the Nevada City Bees won out in a sharp nip and tuck battle by three points, Nevada City to Grass Valley's 35.

The preliminary contest gave the local fans a big thrill when the Nevada City Bees, sparked by forwards Mel Ruth and Sam Pello, took a quick lead and held it till the end of the game. Ken LaCrose put a punch in a last minute rally by sinking three long field goals for the Grass Valley Bees, that left them three ponits behind when the game closed.

Grass Valley's A team in a whirlwind of offensive action scored 12 points before Nevada City scored one.

Trathen playing forward scored 12 points for Grass Valley in the A game, while Moore, forward, chalked up five for Nevada City. Ruth forward for Nevada City Bees made 15 points, and Pello, forward, 13. For Grass Valley Bees Peterson, forward, was high man with 13 points. The scores of individual players and teams follows:

NC B	fg	ft	tp
Ruth f	6	3	15
Pello f	6	1	13
Bell c	0	0	
Stroh g	2	0	4
Ronn. g	1	0	2
Anderson	2	2	4
Wood	0	0	0
G. V. B	fg	ft	tp
Hooper f	3	1	7
Peterson f	5	3	13
Wong c	3	0	6
LaCrosse g	3	1	8
Rrailli g	1	0	2
Daley g	0	0	0
Fischer f	0	0	0
C. Hooper g	0	0	0
NC A	fg	ft	tp
Moore f	2	1	5
Walker f	1	1	3
Atkins c	1	0	2
Davis g	1	2	4
Ronning. g	1	2	4
Marsh g	0	0	0
GV A	fg	ft	tp
Trathen f	6	0	12
Ali f	2	0	4
Langdon f	0	0	0
Hyatt c	4	2	10
Hamilton c	1	2	4
Harris g	2	0	4
Rose g	1	0	2
Metz g	0	0	0

OPA PLANS AID FOR VETERANS

A broad program for assisting veterans of this war to return to business or employment affected by OPA regulations and for veteran participation with other groups in the work of price control and rationing was announced today by price administrator Chester Bowles.

"OPA has a deep sense of responsibility toward returned servicemen" Bowles said. "The OPA program vitally affects the lives of veterans in a good many ways.

"As a first important step, we will provide special advisory service to veterans in our national, regional and district offices. Here in the national office, we plan to employ a veterans relations advisor to help with the program.

"We are revising our food rationing regulations to provide veterans with as much assistance as supply conditions permit in starting new businesses which use rationed food products as raw materials.

"Since OPA is the largest federal civilian agency, we have a responsibility and opportunity to offer federal employment to returned service men and disabled veterans. We expect to continue and increase our present effort through civil service to recruit veterans for OPA service on local boards, in district and regional offices and here in Washington. We expect to keep in close touch with representatives of veterans organizations here in Washington. I plan to sit down and discuss with them freely the problems facing veterans and how our programs can help them.

"In each one of our eight regional offices, we expect to appoint a veterans relations advisor. Beyond this we expect to designate some one person already on the staff in each one of our 93 districts offices as a veterans advisor.

"The job of a veterans advisor in each district office will include the establsihment of an OPA veterans advisory committee. Such committees will discuss and plan with OPA district directors.

Ways of making price and rent control and rationing more effective.

Ways of meeting special veterans problems.

Increased employment of returned servicemen in the OPA in full cooperation with the civil service commission.

"This is in line with our regular policy of consulting with business, labor, agriculture and other groups through our more than 650 advisory committees.

"Veterans advisor in our district offices will also expedite the handling of veterans applications for the quotas in business affected by OPA regulatoins. Furthermore, they will assist the veteran in getting information as to the extent to which regulations of other federal agencies may affect his business.

"OPA price and rationing regulations affect veterans as businessmen or potential businessmen. Some of our price regulations have clauses in them which restrict the field to those who were in it before a certain date. Several of our rationing regulations, especially in the case of sugar, fats and oils have a similar effect."

Grass Valley Prepares For Red Cross Drive

Lawrence Farrell, chairman of the Red Cross drive in Grass Valley, which opens March 1st, yesterday announced the names of the central planning committee which will aid him. They are O. P. Steele, Wesley Donnenwirth, Harry Poole, Mrs. Heydn Davis, Rev. Mark Pike, Gilbert Cramer and Eugene Ingalls.

Grass Valley has been assigned t quota of $15,100. Of this sum $5,400 will be allocated to local activities and $9,700 will go to the national headquarters of the Red Cross. Harry Poole will keep the record of each days contribution upon a clock to be installed at Main and Mill streets.

DIVORCES

DOREI—In Nevada City, Nevada County, February 16, 1945, Florence M. Dorei, vs. Francis A. Dorei, interlocutory decree; cruelty.

BEYER—In Nevada City, Nevada County, February 16, 1945, Charles Beyer vs. Cora Ann Beyer; final decree, wilful desertion.

The Duke of Windsor reigned as king of England only 324 days before his abdication.

WENZKE TRIAT SET FOR MAR. 20

Herman Wenzke, manager of the Beacon Hill Lodge on Highway 10 near the Summit, was arraigned yesterday in the superior court on a charge of contributing to the delinquency of minors and pleaded not guilty to four counts.

Wenzke, arrested early in January, pleaded guilty and paid a fine of $250 for selling liquor to a group of minor high school boys and girls of Sacramento who made the lodge their headquarters while on a snow sports excursion in the Sierras. This was followed by a grand jury indictment on which he made his plea yesterday. His trial was set for March 20th. Vernon Stoll, former district attorney will defend him.

Tomorrow morning Wenzke will appear before Referee E. A. McDonald of the State Board of Equalization in the court house here to show cause why his liquor license should not be revoked. Four Sacramento high school students have been subpoened to testify. Deputy Sheriff Tom Dolley of Truckee, who first arrested Wenzk will also testify.

SENTENCED TO 90 DAYS

Justice of the Peace Charles Morehouse sentenced A. T. Wilson, who pleaded guilty to battery, to 90 days in the county jail. Wilson began serving his term yesterday. The complaint was signed by Quincy Crane of Grass Valley.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY GEORGE S. BENSON

President—Harding College
Searcy, Arkansas

Farmer's Friend

Two southerners sat near me in a crowded day coach recently and carried on a heated and revealing conversation. Both men were farmers, but their similarity ended there. They were not at all alike. One seemed to be about 70 years old. He spoke with a soft "Deep South" inflection. He had attended college, was well dressed and had lived in several big cities.

The other man was nearer 30, spoke with the accent of the delta country and was obviously a practical dirt farmer with very limited schooling. The conversation was about rice. The older man insisted that rice was not grown in Arkansas. "It would be so foolish," he said scornfully. "So long as Asiatic labor is cheap there will be no money in raising rice in this country."

Young Man Was Right.

The old gentleman almost persuaded the young man that he had been calling something rice that was not rice at all. I didn't intrude to say that I drive through miles of rice fields every time I make a trip from Searcy to Memphis, although I hated to see a man in possession of the truth so crushed under courteous language and ideas that have been out of date for 25 years.

Workers in the Arkansas rice fields are relatively well paid, as farm hands are compensated. They earn more than cotton choppers and pickers; draw wages more like a California orange grove worker. Just the same, Arkansas rice is priced right. Our growers could ship it to Japan in normal times and sell it there at a profit in competition to Chinese rice, Coolie raised.

Custom-Built Economy.

It sounded quite familiar when the cultured gentleman - farmer explained, "The biggest part of the cost of anything is labor." The statement used to be made often and used to be almost true, but America's volume production by machinery has disputed the idea with success for years; longer than the younger man could remember. Rice in Arkansas, a new industry, is tooled up well.

That's exactly why our rice workers are well paid. They produce a lot of rice per man. An American worker, with modern tools, can produce 50 times as much rice as a China boy with a heavy hoe. Allowing liberally for machinery expense, he can earn 30 times as much as the Chinese, and does. At the same time, the rice costs less per bushel and can profitably sell for less. That's America.

Parent of Prosperity.

Shorter hours and higher wages for people who work, lower prices and better merchandise for people who buy, are universally popular ideas. The same people want all four, because working people buy the biggest part of everything that's sold. It is strange, however, that all four of these benefits come from the same source (investment), which is not a popular idea.

Good equipment costs something. It calls for investment. With good equipment, workers increase production per man and get their pay raised, also increase production per day (or per acre) and show the investor a profit. Good equipment also increases the available supply per customer and thus lowers prices. What America needs, not to mention China, is to encourage investment.

WALKIE TALKIES COMING TO FARM

Although it becomes increasingly difficult as time goes on to separate post war fanstasy from fact, one thing seems certain—the farmer will have his walkie talkie if he wants it.

The Federal Communications Commission has allocated the portion of the radio spectrum between 460 and 470 megacycles for personal two way radiophone communication between civilians.

Present plans are to set up licensing offices where application may be made for exclusive use of a wave band. Farmers will be given top rating. Each walkie talkie set will occupy 3 kilocycles, thus permittinf 3333 stations to talk in a two mile area without over lapping. The reliable range of operation for the radiophone or handie talkie will be one mile.

The instrument will be built like a French phone with antenna, and will weight about as much as the small personal radio receiver of pre war days. No technical knowledge will be required to operate it beyond the ability to use a press to talk switch while transmitting.

Rural uses are practically unlimited. On large ranches, instead of seeing the men once or twice a day, the farmer will now be able to have constant contact with them. Or, to save battery, time schedules can be arranged for stations to be on the air. The wife at the ranch house can be in touch with her husband. Telephone calls can be relayed, and in some cases transmitted directly.

This last "radio telephone" link will be a boon to isolated ranchers and miners who cannot be served by regular telephone wire service. The handie talkie will not be made available for purely pleasure uses, but will be given on the basis of necessity.

Cost of the two way self contained set will start at $50.

Mervyn Blackman Gets Second Prison Sentence

Mervyn Blackman who pleaded guilty to passing fictitious checks in Grass Valley, was yesterday returned to the Ipstitution for Men at Chino, Riverside County, after being sentenced to prison by Judge George L. Jones. It was stipulated that sentence is to run concurrently with the sentence he is now serving following his conviction for the same offense in Santa Clara County.

CHURCH REPAIRS

Considerable renovation is being done at the Catholic Church and parish house in Nevada City. A large treated red wood door with wrought iron hinges replaces the old door. The whole effect is antique and most pleasing. The heavier door and casing adds to the warmth and beauty and is more fitting. The interior of the parish house is undergoing complete renovation. Rev. Thomas Morgan and Rev. Virgil Gabrielle are in charge of services at St. Canice Church.

OLD JOBS WAIT WAR VETERANS IN PHONE CO.

In releasing the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company annual report to the shareholders, President N. R. Powley stressed, particularly, the reference in the report to the "duty and obligation of the company to welcome home the men and women in uniform and so to direct its operations that it plays its effective part in providing full employment for them immediately upon their return."

In an individual letter, under date of February 6, 1945, addressed to employees on leave in the armed forces and merchant marine, Powley has advised these telephone employees that they will receive a rate of pay when they return to work which will be the same as if they had worked continuously with the company in the jobs they held when they went on leave. This means that the new rate of pay will include all increases which they would have received if they had stayed on their telephone jobs. He told them also that the entire period of their leave will be counted as Bell System service under the company's benefit and pension plan. Under this plan length of service in the Bell System is an important factor in determining pensions and benefits for sickness, accident and death. This policy, both as to pay rate increases and benefit credits, applies retroactively to employees who have already been reinstated.

Daughter Donates Bloo For Sick Father

Franklin White who resides on the Oustomah Road, now a patient in the Miners Hospital, was given blood transfusions from his own daughter, Bonnie White; in an effort to alleviate a two month's illness.

White's blood type, was described by his physician Dr. Norbert Frey, as unusual. Fellow workmen in the Miners Foundry offered blood donations but none had the required type. His daughter's blood was tested, and as seldom happens in the same family, according to Dr. Frey, it proved to be the same as her father's.

Observe 65th Anniversary Aurora Chapter To

Aurora Chapter, Order of Eastern Star tonight will celebrate its 65th anniversary. Mrs. Irene Tamblyn has arranged an interesting program ing the evening. Mrs. Jessie Caldwell is chairman of the refreshments committee.

Worthy Matron Francis Sleep and Worthy Patron Walter Weiger will preside at the charter meeting durwhich members of the Nevada City and other chapters are invited to hear.

In Hungary, a man must be 26 before he can vote, a woman 30.

UNCLE SAM has made an urgent appeal for fuel saving throughout the nation. Here in California, we should conserve our gas supply by being thrifty in our use of it in home and industry. Gas is a vital and essential fuel used in the production of war materials that fill the ships that sail out the Golden Gate to our fighting men across the Pacific.

You can contribute to the fuel-saving effort by guarding against wasting heat in your home—by keeping room temperatures at no more than 68 degrees.

This company [illegible] full support to a request of [illegible] of War Utilities, War Produc[illegible] national fuel-saving pro[illegible] our customers to help th[illegible] cooperation.

PACIFIC GAS [illegible] ELECTRIC COMPANY

Other Ways You can Help . . .

Do not use your gas range for heating the kitchen. Close bedroom doors at night. Close fireplace damper when gas heater is on. Repair leaky hot-water faucets. Use as little hot water as possible. Dress warmer in your home and use less heat.

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